

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
425-427-429 Eleventh Street. Telephone MAIN 3300.
CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY
New York Office.....Tribune Bldg.
Chicago Office.....Tribune Bldg.
St. Louis Office.....Third National Bank Bldg.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday.....30 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$3.60 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month
Sunday, without Daily.....10 cents per month

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday.....35 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$4.20 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month
Sunday, without Daily.....10 cents per month
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

THE WORLD.

Despite its sorrow and its pain I rather like the world we live in,
And hope some day to come again its scenes to pass another spell in.
I like its shape, I like its air; I like its pleasures and its labors.
I like its people everywhere—my friends, my enemies and neighbors.
I like the scheme of Age and Youth. I like such words as Sister, Brother,
As Love, and Honor, Wisdom, Truth, and Faith, and Father, Friend, and Mother.
I like its Rivers, Hills, and Dales; I like the broad sweep of the Ocean.
I like its Light that never fails, its lovely seasons e'er in motion.
I like the plan of Night and Day—its coloring deem exquisite,
And after I have passed away I'd like to make another visit.

(Copyright, 1916.)

And now something will have to be done to offset the loss of the barber vote to the Hughes-Fairbanks ticket.

It must be admitted that an astute politician appeared at the moment when Justice Hughes broke his silence and doffed his judicial robes.

A careful search of Mr. Hughes' first statement fails to discover confirmation of the theory that he is the candidate of the German-American Alliance.

Col. Roosevelt's attempt to thrust his "busted flush" into Senator Lodge's hand for him to play was amusing, even if it wasn't altogether sportsmanlike.

The Aquarian Society of Washington is to explore Rock Creek today, but they are not expected to return with any tale of River of Doubt discoveries.

The suffrage plank in the Bull Moose platform is highly pleasing to the women, but it's of just about as much use to them now as last year's weather predictions.

It may not be a very hopeful sign, but interest in the roll call of the States at Chicago took second place to the score by innings yesterday with a great many persons.

Political events of the past few weeks have the effect of making Americanism tremendously popular. And not one of the candidates or assistant candidates got the word copyrighted.

President Wilson took a long chance in cabling to China a message of condolence upon the death of Yuan Shi Kai, when congratulations might possibly have been the proper thing.

Even if Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock was not Justice Hughes' representative, the activity he displayed in behalf of the man who was not a candidate seems to have been wisely directed and effective.

While all this talk about Americanism is going on it might not be a bad idea to restore some of it to the police system of the Capital. The country is hardly prepared as yet to submit tamely to the methods of Germany and Russia.

One surprising feature of the week in Chicago was the way Mr. Perkins and his followers succeeded in impressing the correspondents, to such an extent that they treated the Progressive convention as though it were a regular big-tent performance.

Earl Kitchener was on his way to Russia when he met untimely death. If the purpose of his journey was to give advice on military movements, it is not unreasonable to assume in view of what is now transpiring, that Petrograd was well aware of his wishes.

In spite of the protests of the pacifists the Board of Education has ordered the schools closed for Preparedness Day and given the necessary authority for the High School Cadets to parade. Why don't the pacifists try to get up a parade? Nobody will undertake to stop them.

The Russian attack, which brought a smashing defeat to the enemy, found the Austrians celebrating the German "victory" in the North Sea, with champagne and cognac, according to the dispatches. So it would seem that for this latest "victory" Germany is entitled to at least a share of the credit.

An English manufacturer of explosives who has just arrived in this country, says: "England is making all her own ammunition now, and has enough in sight to carry her to the end of the war. She will award no more contracts in the United States. Among other reasons, the prices here are extremely high and delivery uncertain. The military authorities are preparing for another winter campaign." But possibly this only is a way of avoiding the humiliating confession that the new "Admiral of the Atlantic" won't let England take any more of our munitions across.

Clear Field for a Fair Fight.

A courageous American of convictions, purposeful, resourceful, a student and a man of action, owing no political debt, vigorous in mind and body, has been chosen by the Republican party the representative of those policies upon which its appeal to the people of the United States is to be placed in control of the government of the United States will be based. In nominating Charles Evans Hughes for the Presidency the national convention obeyed the will of the Republicans of the country, freely and unmistakably expressed.

In declining to accept the nomination of the Progressive party, to endanger Mr. Hughes' success, if not to make it impossible, Theodore Roosevelt read the list rites over the remains of the organization he created, but retained for himself a high place in Republican councils. It is unfair to suggest that Col. Roosevelt's course was dictated by anything but patriotism, even though the whole country recognized that any other would have produced a wreck and Roosevelt's obliteration. From his present position, there is no predicting to what heights he may attain in four years. It depends wholly upon himself. He has given the people the opportunity to make of him a greater hero than ever, if he makes the most of his new advantage.

Of the campaign now at hand it may be said with confidence that it will be fought on high ground. The Republican platform is broad and firm and ably constructed and the candidate lost no time in announcing one of his own that has a ringing appeal to Americans.

"You voice the demand for a dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism, with firm, protective, upbuilding policies essential to your peace and security; and to that call, in this crisis, I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country."

"I stand for an Americanism which knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism which is single and complete. Whether native, or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance."

These are phrases that catch the ear, but coming from the man of the people's seeking they will be accepted as a confirmation of their judgment; they carry a promise of long awaited deeds. The platforms of party and candidate, in perfect accord, are something for the administration to ponder in preparing its own. Since Americanism is to be a dominant note in the rival appeals, it may be that there will be little change in the quality offered on either side; though the performances of the party in power must stand comparison with the promises of the challenger.

But as the status next November of our relations with the European powers and Mexico will be a weighty determining factor, it is to be expected that most of the arguments for preferment in the early months of the campaign will have to do with the country's industrial welfare. "We must make a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff, in accordance with sound protective principle, to insure our economic independence and to maintain American standards of living," Mr. Hughes has already said. We must not throttle enterprise here or abroad; our preparation must be industrial and economic as well as military, to meet "our severest tests" which are to come after the war. The ground upon which the party in power will be forced to fight is plainly indicated.

It was a day of great events at Chicago and Col. Roosevelt's abandonment of the Progressives was the real climax. He and his generals must be given credit for a brilliant and determined campaign, and yet they were overmatched by G. O. P. strategy. The swift promulgation of Mr. Hughes' own platform after his nomination was the blow that finished the Progressives. Col. Roosevelt and his followers were made to behold a candidate, sought out by the people and opposed by the bosses, standing for everything sane and American that Col. Roosevelt stood for. The last feeble excuse for a bolt was gone before the Progressive orgy was ended. At Oyster Bay Col. Roosevelt saw his finish in the Hughes statement, if indeed he had not seen it long before, and thereupon surrendered.

The Progressives assembled at Chicago will receive no sympathy, nor is it at all probable that they either want or expect any. To look back over the events connected with Col. Roosevelt's campaign and to contemplate the outcome arouses the suspicion that the Auditorium gathering had no right to consideration as a genuine political convention. Rather it would be inferred that the delegates were there in the role of lions to roar for the Colonel, in the vain hope of intimidating the innocents in the Coliseum. They roared loud and long, but to no purpose. They were not even noticed when it came to nominating a Vice President, for they can lay claim to no vestige of proprietorship in Mr. Fairbanks. But it was all to have been expected. The day of the dictator has not yet come in America. A few Progressives may for a time be bitter and it is possible some of their bitterness will be visited upon the Colonel because, having used the party of his creation as a club in an effort to break down the Republican barriers to his personal progress he threw it away when he found how feeble a blow it struck. But time and the excitement of the battle will work wonders, and eventually there will be a great rallying to the standard of the statesman who is truly the choice of the people and who stands for so much that is American. All signs point to a fair and clean contest, with the winner in doubt on election eve.

Tree Spraying Killing Birds.

A most deplorable result of the spraying of trees to exterminate moths is the killing of birds. Many instances are related of this most regrettable outcome. Birds are the friends of humanity. Their attack upon insects, thus constituting nine-tenths of their means of subsistence, does more to keep down the ravages of pests than all the artificial means resorted to by man ever has or ever can accomplish. Investigations which have been made by bird lovers have resulted in the information that in an area as large as the State of Massachusetts birds destroy 20,000 bushels of insects every day in the summer season, and in view of such a demonstration of the usefulness of birds it seems incomprehensible that every one is not their friend and ready to do everything possible to assist in their propagation and longevity.

It was only recently that three robins were found dead in a single tree which had been sprayed in Concord, their deaths having been caused by the poison used for the destruction of moths. Either tree spraying should be conducted as not to kill the birds or some other way of combating moths should be devised. The birds are our friends and they should be protected.—Manchester Mirror and American.

SEEN AND HEARD

BY GEORGE MINER

New York, June 10.—Lieut. Commander Frank T. Evans, son of the famous "Fighting Bob" Evans, who has general charge of the enrollment for the naval training cruise for civilians this summer, tells me that fully half of the men who have enlisted for the cruise have never been on salt water and many of them have never even seen it.

A large number of applicants come from cities in the interior of the country. During the last week men have enlisted from Denver, Tucson, Boise City, and Kansas City. Which proves that the lure of the sea is quite a great inland as it is on the coast.

This fondness of hinterlanders for anything connected with the sea is evinced in literature. George Doran, the publisher, tells me that sea stories have a better sale in interior cities than anywhere else. Men who have never seen any bigger body of water than comes from an artesian well or flows through an irrigation ditch are fascinated by them.

A lot of heavy swells have enlisted for this cruise, particularly that week of it to be devoted to motor-boat maneuvers. Among them are Harold S. Vanderbilt, brother of the Duchess of Marlborough; Vincent Astor, head of the family and owner of the great Astor estates; Ogden M. Reid, owner of the New York Tribune; George F. Baker, Jr., the famous banker; Thomas W. Slocum, millionaire yachtsman, and Herman Oelrichs, son of the famous steamship manager.

Some one who had more nerve than good taste or good judgment, sent to one of the women's clubs' delegates here a list of maxims in use in other countries concerning women and asked her either to read them to the convention or post them up.

She did neither, but she frothed at the mouth and showed me the list. As near as I can remember they are as follows:

Spanish maxim: "The man wins much who loses his wife." Another Spanish saying is that "Women and mules obey better when caressed than when coerced."

The Arabs have this proverb: "Always consult your wife, but do as you please."

The Chinese say: "The tongue of a woman is a dagger and she never lets it grow rusty. The spirit of a woman is of quicksilver and her heart is wax."

A Persian philosopher wrote: "When you go to war say a prayer; when you go to sea two prayers; when you get married pray all the time."

It was left for a gallant Frenchman to hand out the finishing knock. He is quoted as saying: "Where there are dogs there are fleas; where there is bread there are mice; where there is a woman there's the devil." All of which should be supplemented by the old English saying: "A woman, a dog, and a walnut tree; the more you beat them the better they be."

I see that United States Senator Fall has been making some more ridiculous statements concerning affairs in Mexico. A month or so ago, Senator Fall put his foot in it in a letter to Senator Gallinger and was sharply taken to task for it by a number of newspapers throughout the country. He promptly subsided, but now he has broken out again in the same old place.

In an interview to a newspaper correspondent, he asserts that the Carranza troops have not even had a clash with the Villa followers since the Columbus raid.

This is rank nonsense. I personally know better, as I was at the Carranza headquarters at Queretaro all through that trouble. The Carranza troops had ten fights with the Villistas to every one that the American troops had, and killed or captured ten times as many of Villa's bandits. I saw the reports come in from the front to Gen. Obregon and know exactly what they did.

I was also with Gen. Obregon when he received word of a fight with Villistas in which one of Villa's lieutenants was captured, and I heard him wire back the order for the prisoner to be taken to the American commander for identification as one of the Columbus raiders and then shot.

He also classes Carranza and Villa together and says they are both bandits. Carranza is no more of a bandit than George Washington was. He is a patriot actuated by the highest principles and fighting for what he believes to be right as he sees it. Whether you agree with his viewpoint or not, every one who knows the First Chief knows that his big problem right now is the suppression of brigandage. Common sense shows that the only way he can make his government permanent is by its suppression and the subjugation of Zapata and Villa and their followers.

It's only too true that a large part of Carranza's army is made up of former brigands and bandits, and to a certain extent they are little better now. Also that the operations of the revolutionary armies have been frequently conducted in a lawless way. That's because Carranza encourages it. It's because he couldn't help himself. He has and is doing all in his power to stamp it out. I know of about a dozen instances of where he had men shot for pillaging, and that is only a small percentage of the executions that have occurred for that offense. All of Carranza's commanders have instructions to shoot any one, soldier or civilian, caught stealing. That is the general law throughout Mexico today. All the time I was in Mexico City there was hardly a night passed that Gen. Gonzales, the military governor, did not have a firing squad out to execute not political prisoners, but bandits, thieves, counterfeiters, and pulque sellers.

Things are bad enough in unhappy Mexico as they are without a United States Senator misrepresenting them.

It is just such loose talk as the Senator indulges in that will keep Mexico in a turmoil and postpone the longed-for day of peace and prosperity there. So, if the Senator would kindly subsidize it would be benefit not only to Mexico, but this country as well.

In a Belgian Beet Field.

As usual Nana came to pull the beets and pile them up in little dirty piles. Stooping she held the tops and shook the sand Which fell in sparkling flakes upon the ground. "Mother, what makes the beets so red this year? I never saw them look like that before; The seed we sowed here came from plants so white. You said they almost did not need the mill." The mother turned and pointed out two knolls Which hemmed the valley in on either side; Gray crosses took the blue out of the sky, And Nana nodding showed she understood.

O. L. R. in Boston Transcript

The Immediate Duty.

As President Wilson suggests, it is the duty of the United States to do everything possible to bring about a condition of the world in which war will be impossible. Meanwhile it is its duty to prepare its defenses on the ground that the millennium is not yet at hand.—Kansas City Times.

Herald Editorials Which Accurately Forecasted Months Ago What Happened at Chicago Yesterday

Throughout the months of the pre-convention campaign in the Republican party The Washington Herald has endeavored to keep its readers in close touch with the most interesting political situation the country has known for a score of years. In its editorial columns it has sought from day to day to interpret accurately each move in the camps of the Regulars and Progressives. From the first mention of Justice Hughes as a candidate The Herald took the position that he would be a strong candidate, that there was no reason why he should decline the nomination and no reason why, in advance of the convention, he, being in no sense an active candidate, should make any statement of his views upon the issues. The Herald has predicted repeatedly just what has happened at Chicago:

That Justice Hughes would be nominated.
That he would accept and immediately resign from the Supreme Court of the United States.
That Col. Roosevelt, after seeking to bring about his own nomination by maintaining an attitude of intimidation to the end, would refuse to head the ticket of a third party in opposition to Justice Hughes.

Below are a few extracts from Herald editorials, pointing to the momentous political events of yesterday at Chicago:

December 26, 1915.

Where is the American who would decline to stand as the representative of his party's principles in competition with the principles represented by the candidate of an opposing party for the greatest trust and honor that his countrymen have to bestow? That he is to be found in the person of Mr. Root or Mr. Hughes who will believe?

January 26, 1916.

As a Justice of the Supreme Court Mr. Hughes has had nothing to do with politics, nor is there any likelihood that he will have so long as he occupies that exalted office. His position with regard to the connection of his name with the Presidency has been admirably dignified and altogether beyond criticism. * * * there is no reason why he may not accept the convention's decision.

February 29, 1916.

Were the convention to be held next week, with the Colonel on the scene, he would be a most formidable candidate, and his opponents would be put to it to find a man upon whom they could unite. Considering everything from the standpoint of the present the chances are that they would be forced to recognize that their strongest hope lay in Justice Hughes. He has been more in the minds of the active men of the party, in spite of his natural refusal to be regarded as a candidate, than any of those who frankly are seeking the honor. Justice Hughes has steadfastly, appropriately and commendably refrained from any discussion of political issues, just as he has plainly and repeatedly stated that he is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination. While his wishes are being respected, quite to the extent that could reasonably be expected, Justice Hughes is taken into account in all discussions of the possible outcome at Chicago. It can only be regarded as significant that, in none of his utterances upon the subject of the Presidency, has he said the word that would eliminate him from consideration and prevent his nomination. Until he does he will remain a strong possibility in the contest, and it need not be surprising if the delegates at Chicago find themselves forced to make choice between Col. Roosevelt and Justice Hughes.

April 8, 1916.

There is no question as to his Americanism; if it is less assertive than Col. Roosevelt's it is no less sincere, and if he has made the people any pledges he has not broken them. The spontaneity, the breadth, the strength and persistency of the Hughes boom proves that not all of the rank and file of the Republican party look with favor upon Col. Roosevelt as their leader.

April 23, 1916.

Meantime the Hughes sentiment is growing and, with no word coming from him, it seems to be taken for granted that his views upon the great and important issues coincide with those of the majority of his countrymen, so much so that in some quarters widely separated the nomination is conceded to him. And it must be admitted that recent political developments are of a nature to justify in no small measure these expressions of confidence.

May 14, 1916.

The plain truth is that the Progressive bluff has failed already. The Republican convention will nominate the man who the delegates believe can gather the most votes, and he will necessarily be a safe man and not an extremist, an American and not a pacifist, a statesman and not a soldier. Does the Colonel think he fits the specifications, and can he make the convention think so? In that event he has a chance. In any event it is a reasonable conclusion that Col. Roosevelt will not seek oblivion for himself by placing obstacles in the way of the election of Justice Hughes, Mr. Root, Mr. Burton, Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Cummins or Mr. Weeks should any one of them be nominated by the Republican convention.

May 21, 1916.

The Hughes boom is the most remarkable political development of the past six or eight months. Apparently it originated spontaneously with the people generally, and being confined to no one section it represents today the most valuable tangible asset of the Republican party. * * * Every sign in the political horizon indicates that President Wilson's opponent will step from the Supreme Court bench to give him battle.

May 23, 1916.

The most flagrant recent example of a report given out for effect is the statement in quotation marks, credited to Justice Hughes, to the effect that in his opinion "Roosevelt is going to be nominated, so it makes it unnecessary to discuss any one else at all."

The majority of those who have kept half an eye on the political situation, displayed their wisdom by refusing to believe that Justice Hughes said anything of the sort, and as he refuses to notice the statement, it has failed of its purpose, whether it was to gain support for Col. Roosevelt, to spread a new alarm among the "Old Guard" or merely to "smoke out" Justice Hughes.

May 25, 1916.

Throughout the pre-convention campaign The Washington Herald has held to the view that there can be no danger that Col. Roosevelt will place any obstacle in the way of the election of the candidate nominated by the Republican convention; that, aside from any question of patriotism or party obligations, such a course on the part of Col. Roosevelt, in view of his repeated denunciation of the policies of the administration, would bring his brilliant public career to an ignominious close.

May 26, 1916.

So neither the "Old Guard" nor any other Republican faction may without inviting disaster weigh selfish interests or any consideration other than the national welfare against the vote-controlling power of the strongest candidate, which it may safely be said at this juncture is the party's most valuable asset. * * * The country's demand in this period of great responsibilities and possibilities is plainly for wise and experienced and far-seeing statesmanship, calm judgment, steadfast and conservative policies. It may require all of these in large measure to defeat President Wilson.

May 30, 1916.

It is conceivable that the nomination of Justice Hughes, now the leading candidate, might be prevented by an expression of hyphenated overfondness, though it may well be doubted whether it would weaken him as an opponent of President Wilson, since there is no shadow of doubt of his sterling Americanism. Also, it is quite safe to assume that, once in the campaign, Justice Hughes would find it quite easy to counteract the effect of any expressions of approval from German sources.

June 4, 1916.

The convention will proceed with the work of selecting a candidate fully assured that Col. Roosevelt will support its choice. No other possible course is open to him. It is possible to conceive of a hopeless deadlock between the supporters of Roosevelt and Hughes that may lead to the nomination of Knox, McCall, Burton or Fairbanks, but a deadlock appears to be their one chance. Col. Roosevelt cannot place an obstacle in the way of the election of any one of them.

But, all things considered, almost on the eve of the convention, it appears that Justice Hughes will be the nominee of the Republican party and that he will accept.

June 6, 1916.

Progressive leaders are using as a weapon against Justice Hughes the fact that Col. Roosevelt as a candidate for President has been placed on the blacklist of the German-American Alliance, while Justice Hughes has not. What they are demanding in effect is an expression from Justice Hughes as to whether, in the event of his election, he would serve the interests of Germany or the interests of the United States. The demand is almost as insulting as it is ridiculous, and those who are making it know quite well that it will be ignored by Justice Hughes. Advanced for effect on the convention, it will fail in that, too. No delegate will withhold a vote from Justice Hughes because of any doubt of his Americanism.

June 9, 1916.

In spite of all the acclaim at Chicago Col. Roosevelt has no reason to believe honestly that he is the choice of a majority of the delegates. The convention, in harmony with the unprecedented demand of the Republicans of the nation, is almost solidly in favor of the nomination of another sterling American. Justice Hughes will bear the party standard as the result of the full and free expression of will of the delegates. They prefer him to Col. Roosevelt.

To believe that Col. Roosevelt will place any obstacle in the way of Justice Hughes' triumph over President Wilson, who Col. Roosevelt has told the country a hundred times is destroying it, is to insult his integrity and his intelligence alike. He sought the nomination at the hands of the Republican convention, but it will go to a man who has not even signified his willingness to accept it. Col. Roosevelt as a defeated candidate before the Republican convention, has no right and no excuse to place himself at the head of the ticket of another party, thus to aid in what, according to his solemnly proclaimed belief, is the nation's destruction.

Under the circumstances it is only logical to assume that if the Colonel finds himself unable to prevent the Progressives from nominating him he will at least exert all of his efforts to prevent the taking of votes from the man chosen by that party to which the Colonel professed allegiance when he asked again for its preference.

June 10, 1916.

Judging from a distance, it would appear that the Hughes forces, satisfied with the proof of their strength furnished by two ballots and supremely confident of their mastery of the situation, were quite content to permit the postponement of their triumph until today. The demand of the Republicans of the country is faithfully represented in the convention. Today the men of New York and Pennsylvania will, no doubt, recognize the inevitable, if they have not already recognized it, and the third ballot, or the fourth at latest, will witness the stampede for the band wagon.